HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA. The U. S. Mail steamship Cahawba, R. W. Shufeldt, humander, arrived here at an early hour this mornng, from New-Orleans the 9th, and Havana the 12th.

We learn from Havaca that numerous arrests have been made since the 7th inst., of some of the most influential citizens of the Island. It is alleged that a plot had been precencered to assassinate Gen. Con-che and overthrow the existing Government—the disevery of which led to these arrests. The persons implicated are Spaniards, intimately associated with commercial and industrial interests of Cuba-The Government are laboring under the belief that his plot had been influenced by certain prominent citizens of the United States. A highly distinguised lawyer, named Citra, was arrested on the morning

A part of the British West India fleet were at Havana, consisting of the line of battle ship Boscawen.
Sag ship of Admiral Fanshaw, sloop Vestal, and brig L' Espeigle. The screw propeller Colossus sailed a sew days previous to the 12th, for England.

The following Proclamation respecting the conspir-tory in the Island of Cuba, and the expected Expetifrom the United States, has been issued by Gen.

tion from the United States, has been issued by Gen.
Concha:

Office of the Coptain General of the ever-faithful Island of Caha.

The pacific and loyal population which forms the immense majority of the inhabitants of Cuba will learn with surprise the measures circuted by the necessity of insuring the tranquility of this beautiful country. No one, however, will doubt for an instant that the severity employed for the repression of criminal projects is amply justified by the progress of the plot which has not its origin in the present moment, but was contrived long since. When calumnious reports was contrived long since. When calumnious relations are within the prosperity of the country rests was circulated with so much industry that the culture is a second to the country of the content of the country. This vart plan, pursued with the greatest mystery within and without the Island, was about to be realized by the authority which while it above to guide with justice the destinies of the country, and to do all the good which its means allow, is like vise watcaful, without intermission, for its security and quiet, has followed these movements, step by step, until it has acquired a sofficient knowledge of the nature of the plan, and until the opportune moment of frustrating it has arrived.

The troops having been concentrated at the most

the plan, and until the opportune moment of frustrating it has arrived.

The troops having been concentrated at the most convenient points, and the most opportune arrangements made for marching against the enemy at the moment of hearing of his landing, the country had no knowledge of what was done till the sailing of our brilliant squarron to protect the coasts, and to put itself in communication with the land forces, gave the first indication of the object of these arrangements; and almost on the same day prisoners were made at different places, of the principal persons compromised, the proofs for this purpose in the hands of the Government being sufficient.

If, then, the expedition should arrive, it will be quickly and completely destroyed, and war, without quarter, will be made on the foreign adventurers. But the authors of the plot being known, it is to he hoped that the Government of the Union will, for the interest of humanity, restrain the cruminal attempt which is projected within its limits and which vio-

But the authors of the plot being known, it is to be hoped that the Government of the Union will, for the Interest of humanity, restrain the criminal attempt which is projected within its limits and which viblates what is most ascred, the tranquility of nations, by hands of adventurers who recall the memory of the old buccaniers. But in the last resort, the Govern near cherishes the fullest confidence, because it not only counts on the sufficient strength of our galland army and numerous squadron, but has the certainty that the immerous majority of this population will array itself on its side with the same decision, the same enhancisem, as in the invasion of 1851, and will repel those who, to the opprobrium of their cause, have not shruck nor thought of shritsking from the treacherous practice of assassination, converted into a system and made the law of war.

Make arrangements to execute punctually the measures communicated to you, with a view of putting an end to whatever may yet remain of disquiet, on account of the country, without abating anything from the resolute and energetic protection of those whose strong arms constitute the coul of the prosperity of the leand; and, without giving any unnecessary trouble to the peaceable inhabitants, whether of our own nation or foreigners, the Government being ready to fulfill the painful duty of employing its extraordinary powers and to avails, with all the triver of the resolution of the country with a the ricer of the resolution of the country powers and to avails, with all the ricer of the resolution of the country powers and to avails, with all the ricer of the ric

o the peaceable inhabitants, whether of our own naon or foreigners, the Government being ready to fu fill
be painful duty of employing its extraordinary powts, and to punish, with all the rigor of law, the orimale with whom the very favor and elemency of that
overnment has only proved a motive for attacking.

God keep you many years.

Concita,

To the Liestmant-General of

Hence, Yeb. 5, 1955.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE NEW KING AND THE OLD. ondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Hosolulu, S. I., Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1854. Kamehameha III, late sovereign of all the Ha-walian Islands, is no more. That horrid fiend, the delirium tremens, unmindful of either king or subject. has preyed upon, and removed from noon-day life arch of as good a heart as ever beat beneath a crown. The people really mourn. The natives have lost a merciful ruler, a boon companion, and a welltried friend. Foreigners will see no more the ruler who was not jealous of them, and who promoted no calousy toward them-who was universally comdairant and accommodating, and who was ceaseless in his efforts for peace and quiet. The United States have lost their best friend in the Pacific. Long ago would the stars and stripes have been waving over these evergreen islands, inviting our citizens and the citizens of the world to the benefits of free govern ment in this tropical climate, if the old King could

There is now a change. It is understood the crown has gone on to the bead of one who is opposed to any age of this Government. Kamehameha IV. a young man, not twenty-one, of more than ordinary talents and acquirements—perhaps a little precedious in intellect. He is ambitious with firances, and con-fident without resources. He has not pursued a life much calculated to insure the love of his people. He is, as the natives say, haughty and exclusive. He has his good times, but, unlike the old King, he does not get drut k with the crowd.

Foreigners who so lately regarded annexation as almost perfected, now regard the matter as postponed for a long time, or at least to some new emergency. The great, and it may be said the only, obstacle which has stood in the way of annexation for a long time, been in the opposition of the Prince now King. His newly-acquired honors will probably suit his am bition too well to allow any hope of his willingly demolishing his own throne.

It is understood there will be no change in the Ministry. There will be a coronation—perhaps more like our inauguration—on the first day of the year. The present King was adopted as a successor by the late sovereign, which adoption was ratified by the na-tion in Legislature; so there is no open question of

NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. Giddings arrived at San Antonio, Texas, on the 23d ult., from Santa Fé. He is the mail carrier under the last lettings; but it appears the Postmaster at Santa Fé refused to give him the mail, because he had not received official notice to do so. The San Astonio Treas has a letter from a correspondent, dated Santa Fé. Dec. 31, in which the writer says:

The Legislature is in session, and has been for about thirty days, placing their session just haif through, according to the time for which the members can sit and get pay. I hear of nothing important done yet, though it is said one of the Maxican members is ab at to bring in a bill abolishing the Constitution of the United States of America. He comes from down near the Mexicans down in that famous locality have "struck" the American flag, by pulling it to the ground and raising the Mexican national tricolor, and that troops from Fort Filmors have gone over there to raise the flag and pull down the usurper. So you see we have on diff here also. The Legislature is composed entirely of Mexicans, with the exception of, I believe, five Americans. The officers are all Mexicans. The language used is the Spanish.

The Supreme Court of the Territory was in session, Judges Davenport, Brocchus and Benedict being present. Gen Petham, Surveyor General of the Territory, had arrived at Santa Fe.

The country between San José and Santa Fe is in-

The country between San José and Santa Fe is in-fested with robbers, supposed to be Maxicans and

Americans, who are disguised as Indians. The number is not known, but variously estimated at between Americans, who are disguised as Indians. Inc number is not known, but variously estimated at between twenty and fifty. Major Fry, the Paymaster, assrowly escaped them, while returning from Fort Union, to which be had been for the parpose of paying off the soldiers. He discovered the robbers about nightfall observing his movements and eladed them by pretending to stop for the night, where he remained until the night was dark enough to hide his escape into Santa Fé.

A number of murders and robberies have been per-

nber of murders and robberies have been per-A number of indices and solver in quick suc-pertant of recently, following each other in quick suc-cession. Dick Peno, a noted and successful gambler, was murdered at Rock Spring, seven miles from old Pecus Church. It was supposed that he had with him about seven thousand dollars, all of which was

him shout even house taken by the robbers.

A Mexican was found dead on the public plaza, a few days before the mail party left. His body was penetrated with five balls. No clue has been found as to the perpetrator. Such occurrences seem not to create much surprise, but are passed as matters of but little consequence.

oreste much surprise, but are passed as matters of but little consequence.

Mr. Dever speaks of a fine lake of water near the jornada, about one mile off the road, and expresses great surprise that tradiers had not discovered this before this time. It is about twenty one miles from the Arkanass River, and will afford water, the dryest season in abnodance. A great number of wild horses were seen about the lake, and at one time, were prevented from running upon the mail party, by the firing of a gun at them by one of the passengers.

The traders at Council Grove informed Mr. D. that a fight had occurred near the Grove between the Kaw and Camanche Indians, in which about two hundred of the letter were killed. The attack was made by the Kawa, who had lest a few men at the hands of the Camachee last fall. The Pawnee Indians had stolen therty-five head of horses belonging to the Kawa, which was likely to beget noother Indian war.

We copy the following items from The Sauta Fe Gozette:

Marting of the Legislatures—The two houses

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE -The two houses

The House of Representatives was called to order at the same hour, and on the motion of the Honorable Facundo Pino, the Honorable Celso Cuellar Medina took the chair. The members were then respectively gaven in by Chief Justice Deavenport, when an election was held for officers, which resulted as follows:

issued his proclamation to the prefects of the respec-tive counties, directing them to order an election to full raid vacancy, on Saturday, the 16th instant, in a cordance with which these officers issued writs of

The following is the result of the election, but The following is the result of the electron, but whether it is a Know-Nothing or a fusion victory, we are unable to say, but it is very evicent that Anastacio Sandovai has achieved a complete triumph over his antegonist, Mr. Manuel Baca y Delgado:

Sandovai Baca y Belgado

Anastacio Sandovai

Anastacio Sandovai

Sudovai

Sudo

Sendoval's insjective.

The Day of our Lady of Gradalure—The day of our lady of Guadalure (the 12th of December) passed off very quietly—it was generally observed as a day of rest, but beyond that there was no demonstration, except a few illuminations in some parts of the city. The two hours of the Legislative Assembly adjourned over from Monday until Wednesday.

by adjourned over from Monday until Wednesday.

SMALL POX AMONG THE UTAM INDIANS—We learn that the small pox has broken out among the Utah Indians and even quite fatal. Several of the leading men of the tribe had died, and among others Chico Velarquez, the chief. We regret the death of this chief. He had become very friendly within the last year; he had more indusence with his tribe than any other man in it, and seemed disposed to restrain their and propagation. their evil propensities.

We published, the other day, an uncommonly witty letter from an occasional correspondent at Washingtop, the subject of which was no other than Mr. Senator Cass. The wit of this letter was trenchan; but its truth was more so, and the public at large laughed at the one, and admitted the other. But all the amusement derived from the letter itself is nothing to that afforded by the comments upon it of The pear, yet seem to be intended in earnest; they are as

"THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE has again let loose upon

"THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has again let loose upon the venerable Senator from Michigan, that brood of bell-hounds whe have rung "a hideous peal against every public man who does not sid its plans of social and political demeralization. The article in Saturday's Tritans is so monstrous in its alusions, so irreverent in its scandals, so ineffably false and coarse, that we will not lay it before our readers. There is not one man on the floor of Congress, no matter how impregnated with prejudice, that will not east it from him with loathing. Nor is there one in either branch of that high legislature, that does not respect the aged rad virtuous Senator who is made the mark of this inhuman assault. The counsel of Lewis Cass is always heard with silence and with attention. Vigorous in his thoughts, clear and chaste in the ex-Vigorous in his thoughts, clear and chaste in the ex-

'Hath borne his faculties so mesh-bath been So dear in his errat office—that his virtues Flord like ang-is trumpet-tongued;' all these have made him an object of respect and of veneration to every class of men. We know we appeal in vain to the contract of the contract o veneration to every class of men. We know we appeal in vain to the monster that directs Tax New-York Tannus, and the brood of bad men that echo his baleful cris sgainst the just and the good, but we feel it to be our duty to say that he is not the reflection of any other element but his own wicked and unsleeping malignity. To such a man God himself must at last become hateful; and when this is so, how can be be expected to cisplay charity and good will to man! The grave is no barrier to his revenge; the gallant solcher bleeds in vain for his country in such a man's eyes; a free people, happy in their freedom, sear his tye-halls because they are happy; religion wakes no answering throb in his stagmant heart; and nothing rouses his enthusiasm but a wretch who, like the guilty singel, when expelled from Heaven, dares to defy all moral restraints, and to lift up his profane voice and irreverent bands against every virtuous and noble principle.

We think our readers will agree with me that Tax.

We think our readers will agree with us that The

Little Peddlington Gazette, in the hight of its glory, never did anything better than this.

JUDGE JAY ON THE BOOTH CASE.

The following letter, from the venerable Judge Jar, of New-York, the worthy son of the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, will be read with interest. Inclosed was a check for fifty dollars, a practical proof of his devotion to the principles of Freedom, and of his abhorrence of Human

NEW YORK Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.

Sin: I learn from the papers, that you have been tried, convicted and sentenced, for resisting the execution of the Fogitive Slave Act. That law was, in my opinion, conceived in sin. It was a ville bid for Southern votes in the Presidential confest. I cannot understand how any man who respects timself, fears God and hopes for salvation, can descend to the targitude of catching slaves. Our Fugitive Law is a horrible outrage committed by native Americans calling themselves Republicans! I am not aware of any law of equal airceity existing in Russia, or Austria, or France. New York Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.

rance. The wickedness of the Fugitive Law, and the coun The wickedness of the Fugitive Law, and the counternance given to it by interested and uncorquitions "gentlemen of property and standing, emboldened the present Congress to perpenate the Nebraska villairy. The Jury who convicted you did themselves great honor by the remarks accompanying their verdict. They would have done themselves still more honor had they resolutely refused to enter the jury-bex, telling the Jurge on the beach that they would not be made instrumental in giving efficacy to an accorred law.

not be made understanding to carried law.

Please to accept the inclosed check, as a contribution toward the payment of your fine. May your conviction and sentence have a mighty influence in extensing and deep ning detestation of American despotism and of its Northern minions.

Respectfully yours.

Sherman M. Booth, Esq.

[MDwarker Free Democrat.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A LETTER PROM JUDGE PARKER

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: In your remarks this morning respecting my communication upon the subject of the Law School of Harvard College, you do me either nore or less than justice in suggesting that it shows me "by no

than justice in suggesting that it shows me "by no "means deficient in the strategy of the Bar;" and I ask further space in your columns sufficient to say that there was, and is, no "strategy" is the matter. I thought the statement in your first article, that the Law School—the numbers of which had undoubtedly fallen off after the eccess of Judge Story and the resignation of Professor Greenleaf—had not attained again even to the average of Judge Story and time, an error injurious to the School and unjust to me personally as the head of that department; and it was for these especial reasons that I desired to correct; "The point really in controversy" with me was that point and to that I addressed myself.

If the Corporation or Judge Loring bould in any way derive any advantage from the correction of that error, certainly I was, and am, quite willing they should have it; but the defence of the one or the other was not my main purpose.

while writing, it occurred to me, as a matter of justice, that I should take the responsibility if responsibility it be, of having first suggested the change of Judge Loring from a lectureship to a professorable such being the truth of the case, and hence the corclucing paragraph of that communication.

For "mock courts," as printed in that article, please read most courts, although you may perhaps think that there is no essential difference.

Very respectfully, JOEL PARKER

New-York, Feb. 16, 1855.

A FREE ACADEMY FOR GIRLS

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna. Sin: The Common-School system of our City is justly cherished by every true New-Yorker; for it is generally admitted that in the establishment of "Free Education for All" is secured the welfare of our community, and the success and permanency of our free institutions. It is the duty, then, of every citizen, of every friend of education, to guard against approaching danger and to stamp the seal of disapprobation upon any and all projects which may tend to weaken and decroy the efficiency of our noble educational system.

Hence, before taking the position assumed a day

or two since by a daily paper of this City—strongly advocating the establishment of another Pres Academy—let us pause a little and reflect. Experience

advocating the establishment of another Free Academy—let us pause a little and reflect. Experience should teach us useful less ms. With every contemplated project, common sense as well as Scripture suggests to us the wisdom of first "counting the "cost," and considering whether the results will prove bereficial, or the contrary. Has the Free Academy for scales fulfilled popular expectations? Where has it made its mark in this community!

The tax-payers of the City, which term includes all those who own or hire a house, will cordially submit to anything that will add efficiency to our Common-School system: but there is danger of going too far. Let us lock at a few facts; let us compare the Free Academy with our Common Schools, to which the City locks for nine-tenths of its future citizens. The pupils of our Common Schools are educated at a cost not exceeding \$10 each per annum, including interest on the cost of school buildings and other expenses. How is it with the Free Academy? Last year the Beard of Education appropriated, I think, over \$30,000 for its support during 1854. The premises have cost nearly \$100,000. Add the interest of this amount to the foregoing \$30,000, and we have a sum in the neighborhood of \$40,000 for supporting the Free Academy for one year! As the average attendance is, I believe, considerably short of 400, it will be seen that the cost is about \$100 per scholar. Thus it will be perceived that we educate ten pupils in our Common Schools for the same amount of money that

aree is, I believe, considerably short of 400, it will be seen that the cost is about \$100 per scholar. Thus it will be perceived that we educate ten pupils in our Common Schools for the same amount of money that it takes to educate one in the Free Academy! With the "free scholarships" in the University and in other institutions that our system now pessesses, it would doubtless be found much cheaper for our Board of Education to send each and all of said pupils to the best Colleges of the land, rather than to that "Pour "Man's College." technically called the Free Academy in which mostly the sons of the rich are able to remain for any great leggth of time.

Now we would ask, has that institution been of corresponding benefit to the community? We think not. On the contrary, we venture to assert that boys leave our schools, to take upon themselves the active duties of life, better prepared, practically, than the graduates of our Free Academy. It is a notorious fact, which some of the overseers of public instruction in this City well know, that the pupils of the Academy after being immured within its walls, paring over Latin and Greek for three or four years, come out therefrom having lost all readiness in some of the fundamental branches taught in our schools—a state of things which untils them either for teachers in the schools, or for any active department of mechanical or mercanite life.

But, say some, it exerts a glorious influence over our Common Schools—stirring them up as with a long pele, from its high and unapproachable position.

charical or mercantife life.

But, say some, it exerts a glorious influence over our Common Schools—stirring them up as with a long pole, from its high and unapproachable position. Glorious influence, is it! I may be found somewhat questionable, when looked at carefully. Every teacher in the Public Schools well knows that not one in ten of our boys ever desires to enter, and that not one in ferty of the youth generally ever really does enter that Institution. Now, Sir, should a "College" that concerns, say at the very best but one-tenh of our pupils, be permitted to entirely mold the studies of the other nan-tenhs? And yet it does this to too great an extent. It that a healthful influence which tends to unduly rivet the attention of the principal teacher isome of whom may be courting the waves of popular applance to a small fraction of the youth sincer his charge, to the comparative neglect, it may be, of the great mass of his pupils?

It is true that the requirements for admission comprehend some fundamental branches which every pupil should be thoroughly taught. But was its establishment designed to restrict the branches taught in our schools to these only upon which applicant for admission into the Academy are examined! Do our mercantile and mechanical interests, and the judic our exercise of the resumshile duties of American cities.

mercantile and mechanical interests, and the judicous exercise of the responsible duries of American citi-zeralip demand, or does the development of the feculties of the mind and heart require no other

The Free Academy, then, should not be allowed to make our schools entirely subservient to itself. It exerts a permitions influence when it makes the public-school teacher feel that his professional regutation, it may be, his professional salvation, depends upon the number of boys he sends there. Are the claims

the number of boys he sends there. Are the claims of the Academy paramoun to those of the community which is anxiously looking to our schools for intelligent and well informed men to fill the various departments of industry, and of commercial life!

The fact is, it seems to me that the people never designed that Institution to be anything but an Academy—a sort of High School, where the few boys who might be found in all our schools auxious to pursue their studies further, and with an additional practical bearing, could do so at a small amount of increased expenditure. Our present Free Academy is nothing

mere nor less than a College, and has departed from the original design of its projectors, who contemptated a more happy combination of the theoretical with the practical and the useful.

Our fellow-citizens will undoubtedly count the cost a little before indorsing any more such collegiate projects, on such a scale of expenditure at least. If, however, a High School or Academy for Femiles could be established with practical objects in view, such as supplying the great demand for competent teachers, or for better preparing the pupils to eater upon new and appropriate spheres of usefulness, its influence would be relutary, and the community could justly subscribe "value received" on such appropriations. Yours, &c.

New York, Feb 13, 1855.

ARREST OF CONSULS.

ARREST OF CONSULS.

To The Editor of The S. Y. Trabese.

Sire. I have seen it stated that "proceedings had "been commenced by Francisco Ellas Hernandez against Francis Houghton. the Spanish Consul at "this port, but that, under the treaty, he (Mr. S.) is "not arrestable to a process for arrest" This has led a great many to believe that there was no lay in this country to control the sets of the Spanish Consul, however guilty he might be. To prove that such is not the case, I shall request you to publish in your valuable paper a copy of the writ holding both Mr. Carrobell and Mr. Stoughton to bail in the sum of \$2,000 each. In conclusion, I shall state that if the Spanish Consul has escaped thus far being arrested, and being required to give the requisite bail, it has been by prudently confining himself to his bed, and ret coming to New York in the course of the last week. I remain. Sir, your very chedlent servant, New York, Feb. 16, 1855.

The President of the United States of America, to the Marshal of the Southern District of New York: Greeting: We soon mand you that you take Francis Stoughton, Consul of her Mayeriy the Queen of Spain in New York, and Cristorel Carborell, and the Consultation of the Marshall of the Southern District, and them eafely keep, so that you may have their bodies before the Jungs of the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, to be said States of America for the Southern District of New York, to the said States of America for the Southern District of New York, to the said Southern District, on the fifteenth day of February, 1855 to Assacr note Francis Elies Hermander, by Francisco de Arma, has prochain any plaintiff is a plea of trepass, and also, to a certain bill of the said plaintiff against the said defendant for trepass, areanit and hattery and false imprisonment of the said plaintiff to the change Ten Thomason Dollars, as it said, as pleaning to the creation of the said Court, before the said Judge, then and there to be exhibited, and that you have then there they write.

rpers Semuel R. Betts, Keq., Judge of the said District of the United States, at the City of New York, the eighth day of February, in the year 1875 GEORGE W. MORTON, Clerk. THYODORE SEDOWICK, Attorney

INTODOSE SEDEWICE, Attorney, afficiavits laid before me it is ordered that the defendants aid to bail in the sum of \$2,000 auch -Feb. 8 1255.

SAMUEL R BETTS. PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE SPIRITUALISTS AT THE TABERNACLE SPRECHES BY EX-GOV. N. P. TALLMADGE, REV. THOS. L. HARRIS, AND JUDGE EDMONDS.

On Friday evening a large audience completely filled the Tabernscle, pursuant to public invitation, to witness exercises and hear statements of some be-lievers in Spiritualism. Judge Edmonds, Hon. N. P. Tallmedge, the Rev. T. L. Harris, S. P. Brittan and others occupied rests on the platform. The exercises commenced with a hymn by a small choir. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr HARRIS, asking for a spirit of calm and candid consideration, and obedience to spiritual rather than material influences.

Gov. TALLMADGE addressed the meeting. expressed his regret that his limited time would not permit of his doing justice to the subject or to himself. A false impression has been made on the public mind by two causes. First, the withholding of facts by the public press-for facts had been developed the most wonderful in the history of the world, and deserving scrutiny, whether philosophical or spiritual; the time would come when the press would regret its course. Secondly, the denunciation of spiritualism by the pulpit, which undertook to give light, white confessing it knew nothing of the matter. The manifestations prove the Bible, and the Bible the manifestations. Gov. T. could prove all this, had be time. Gov. T. then read a communicatien from "John the Beloved," through a writing and tipping medium, approving a Convention to pursue spiritualism; also one, in the same way, from John Heward, the great philanthropist, who stated that the good of man was his pursuit in the spirit, as well as in the flesh. He expressed Anti-Slavery opinions, and hoped to see the day when color would be lost in brilliancy. Gov. T. read also a communication, through a young lady, in verse, enlogizing the American flag, which he said could favorably compare with the Star-Spangled Banner, or the Battle of Laboration. The choir then sang a byunn.

The Rev. T. L. HARRIS said be would make a com pact statement, in part, of what modern Spiritualism is, though the attempt was like one to compress Homer into a verse, or the Bible into an aphorism. He divided his subject into subjective and objective; the former relating to the intellect, the latter to manifestations in sit and language, and sensible demonstrations, as firm as the grante on which we stand, and giving all the links in the chain of an inductive science. Our Savior, when asked proofs of his mission, pointed to the curer he had effected in diseased bodies; thus Spiritualists ask to be judged by the facts they present. Mr. Harris then divided his subject into seven heads of proof; the first regarded material concussions, conveyire intelligence which proves itself by its internal character and the verification of facts. He digressed to say that the system exploded narrow views of salvation, and horrible woes of damnation; and that, if it went to uphoid the shocking tene's of any sect. vation, and horrible woes of damnation; and tax, if it went to uphoid the shocking tene's of any sect, that sect would give it all their support. By spiritualism, the grave is indeed conquered, and death swal lowed up in victory. The objection that the system is not practical Mr. Harris met by asking whether news of the accession of Louis Napoleon, or the singe of Sevastopol, delivered in advance for the behoof of a merning paper, was, even in a practical view, so fit a subject for the communications of spirits as the ravishing realities of a better life, which comports with the knowledge that those whom we loved here will be with us in death, and raise us to be with Christ. There are 200,000 intelligent men in America who say the communications come from spirits; such a testimony cannot be slighted. Time would not permit an exposition of the rationale, but the facts were erough; but it no more devolved on the believer to explain the why and wherefore, than on the Christian minister to explain the Savior's miracles. While American literatis sneer at the system, the most brilliant surans in Paris investigate it seriously. The mediums and believers are of all classes and professions, including men of material science as well as metaphyticisms. The manifestations are made every, where—on the lonely whating ship as well as in the mediums and believers are of all classes and professions, including men of material science as well as metaphysicisms. The manifestations are made everywhere—on the lonely whating ship as well as in the crowded marts, and in the vact forests of the west and north, through every zone and under every clime. Millions of test answers to heart questions prove the truth of the communications. Two hundred thousand partitemen of America, who did not believe in immortality, have been converted by the spirit messages. Does not this result, compared with those of missionaries, show God's blessing on the cause? Secrely, epitits attract to themselves the finest essences of nature, and make temporary organic forms through which to communicate. Mr. Harris gave instances, in the cases of men for whom he claimed the highest right to be believed. Why brand, and, as it were, pluck the heart out of men, for merely telling these facts? The mission of the Savior is believed on the testimony of five hundred men in a distant as e, and percition is denounced against all who do not believe. Why reject truth offered on such proof as spiritual facts are based on. The fact that a denghter of a distinguished jurist, who knows not a word of Greek, communicated to a Greek gentleman, in that torpoe, messages from his deceased brother, was mer though as indisputable. Thirdly, spirits prove them elives to be such by nithing human bodies and carrying them through the air. If Chr stians believe the carrying them through the sir. If Chr stians believe facts on equal testimeny and allow what they prove. Mr. Harris had not time to touch the remaining four beace, but urged the system on many grounds already fully set forth. His address elicited frequent appliance, which he requested would be suppressed, as he did not desire appliance, but truth. He concluded amid leud manifestations of approbation.

Prof. Barrran said the Rev. Mr. Harris was about going South to spread the truth; and, as he had for many wars thrown himself into the movement with a

going South to spread the truth; and, as he had for many years thrown bimself into the movement with a disregard of his personal profit, a collection would be

The collection was taken up, while the choir sang & It was announced that Judge Enwoyns would make the closing speech. The announcement was received

with lond applanse, which was renewed when the

made for his use.

of Spiritualism. Four years ago, be had commenced the inquiry, with a wish to believe its truths. He was brought to believe them, not by volition, which he had long learned could not induce belief, but by cogency of proof. He had been surprised and grieved to find that the exercise of his birthright as an American, free thought, had subjected him to persecution; within a few days, innocent members of his family had been held up before the community. He did not rise to speak to gratify himself, but at the instigation of friends, who urged the duty he owed to a great truth. He did not come to demonstrate that truth, because the proofs were scattered widely, and could be found in every family; he came to tell what he and others had learned, and thereby to induce others to investigate for themselves. Judge Edmonds enumerated the obstacles to be contended with, among which was the fanaticism of the believer himself, for the fascination of the intercourse had a tendency to lead away the mind. What he desired was the engagement of many minds in the inquiry, that truth might be elicited. He and other mediums tru'h might be elicited. He and other mediums could not say how the tables were tipped, &c.; but they knew the manifestations were real, and that through them, an intelligence made itself understood. Franklin at first endeavored to place his own theory above his electrical discovery; his theory was wreng, yet the discovery was turned to practical use. So as regards the use, as related to the rationale, of spritualism. The use of this is not to pander to curiosity, but to increase man a knowledge of himself and his maker—a great course of benefit to men here and everywhere. The intimacy of the spirits with mediums is much closer than the ignorant and uninitiated; suppose; religion in all ages has instances of such intercourse, as in the cases of Socraves, Luther, the Quakers, and the Romish Cturch. What use shall be made of this fact? Shall we in litate the ignorance of past ages, or shall we not rather investigate and try to understant the subject? The present is the most favorable time the world ever had for the examination, owing to the progress and spread of freedom and thought, combined with the targible manifestations themselves. Some will ask what the use will be? Omitting the advantage of any advance in knowledge, many thurs now a mystery shall be made clearer, a. g. our own nature, and the connection between mind and body. Medium ship, like any other faculty, can be improved by communication; it is the result of physical organization: to what extent the cultivation might be carried Judge E was not prepared to say, but he had resson to believe it would be as extensive as the family of man, and as familiar as our self-experience. He had seen strong men quail before the exocure of their secret thoughts by spirit power. If men can thus be laid hare to their feilows, will any intelligent man ask the advantage of the system? Will frankness, substituted for hypocity, be no gain? As we man was violently opposed to her husband's pursuing the isquiry; whether he knows the cause of their message of the system? He could not say how the tables were tipped, &c.; but they knew the manifestations were real. and the meeting adjourned.

repugnance, which be could not account for, that he

who had known him from his youth, on the subject

se for the first time to address an audience of those

A benediction was given by the Rev. Mr. HARRIS,

There were a few hisres in the early part of the pro ceedings, which were promptly cheered down. The proceedings were otherwise quite orderly.

THE IMMIGRANT PASSENGER BILL-MEET ING OF MERCHANPS.

In accordance with a published call, from MesarsThomas Tileston, M. H. Grinnell, Mortimer Living-

ere of New-York met at the Exchange, on Saturday afternoon last, "to take into consideration matter, "now before Congress affecting their interests."

Mr. Tilestos called the meeting toert interests.

Mr. Tilestos called the meeting to order, and nominated the following officers: George Grisweld, Chairman. Vice-Presidents—Pelatiah Perit. Andrew Foster. Mertimer Livingston, Wm. H. Aspinwall, J. W. Phillips, Wm. Neilson, Wm. Whithock, E. E. Margan, David Ogden, Thos. Danham, Wm. T. Frost, Oliver Siate, John J. Boyd. Secretaries—Robert Goodbe, Charles Laweon.

The nominations were approved, when the following preamble and resolutions were read, by Mr. David Ogdens:

ing preamble and resolutions were read, by M DAVID GODEN:
Wherear, it appears by the proceedings of the Senate of the United States, that the bill "to regular the carriags of parameters by steamblings and other vessule" prepared by it Treasury Department to remer's detects in the existing law on the sabject, from which so much embersonem has been caused to the shipping interests of the whale country, also hing reported unanimously by the Gounnittee of Commerce of the Senate, was attracted in its passage by a deformed in the expressed whiles of Senater Fish, as stated in his behalf and whereas, the provisions of this bill are acceptable to the commerced and shipping interests of the country as a remed of easieing defects in the law, and as such have also receive the unanimous approval of the Committee of Commerce it be Senate and House of Representatives, and contains a provision inconstant with the bill on the subject as reported by Senator Fish himself, and the passage of the bill before theirs of Congress is imparatively demonded by the exigent

the unanimous approval of the Committee of Commerce in the Sexate and House of Representatives, and contains no provision inconsistent with the bill on the subject as reported by Senstor Fan himself, and the passage of the bill before the rising of Congress is imparatively demanded by the exigencies of the case; and whereas, the only obtacile to its passage is understood to arise from the wish of Senstor Fish that the subject should not be acted upon in his absence on unless the law include novel provisions satisfactory to him, and we understand that his absence is to cont use for the remainder of the present sension of Congress—
Ecosled, That the passage of the bill. To regulate the carriage of passengers by steamships and other vessels. "as prepare by the Treescay Department and unanimously approved by the Committee of Coumerce of both House of Congress, imperatively demanded to remedy reconsisted defects of the law, and to protect the merchanis and allowwhere of the commercial posts of the whole country from oppressive and versitives litigation, and ratious embarrasement in the employment of their vessels.

Resided That whatever respect we may entertain for Senator Fish and his views and wishes on the subject, we cannot consent that our important in creats should be sacrificed in deference to his absence from the Senate, and thus a measure of presilve necessity, which has secured the approval of the Treasury Department, and the ticefinities of Congress, and is astifactory to the commercial interests of the Congress, and is astifactory to the commercial interest of the Congress, and is astifactory to the commercial interest of the Congress, and is assisted. That regarding both the Senate of the United States, we cannot consent that either shall be considered as the acclusive representative of its commerce; and that, as Senator Fish will be absent from Washington during the remainder of the session of Congress. The respectfully and extractly request that Senator Seward will, in accordance with his wise and

the papers and a cosy be forwarded to Seastor Seward, and to seen of the Pepersentatives from the City in Congress.

Mr. Ooden moved the adoption of the resolutions and in seconding the same.

Mr. Morse H. Ginsyell, said: I desire to saya few words in behalf of the Committee of which I was a member, who recently visited Washington on the subject under consideration. The Committee had prepared a bill with much deliberation and care, and on arriving at Washington, found that Mr. Fish was not there and, owing to illness, would probably not return during the present session. We were received most cordially by the Secretary of the Treasury, and Assistant Secretary, and we were surprised to learn that a bill had already been prepared in the Department, in accordance with our own visws. We altered this bill slightly, and proceeded with it to the House, and presented it to the Committee of Commerce; and, as amended by us, the bill was adopted by the Committee of the House. Some of the Committee, after writing to Mr. Fish, returned to New York. Those who remained met Mr. Hamilton Fish shortly after in the Senate, and learned that their bill had received the sanction of the Treasury Department, and that their was moreason why it should not pass. Mr. Fish then did not object to the hill, though he though it was impossible for any bill to pass at this late period of the session. We expressed our belief that it would pass, and asked where would the opposition come from. He answered that we would only have to take our chance with the multiplicity of business before the House. Not one word of opposition to the bill fell from the lips of that gentleman to us. Yet, when the subject was brought up in the Senate, Mr. Benjamin, the Senater from Louisiaca, rises and says: "I am "requested to trye the passage of the bill prepared by "Mr. Fish and oppose that prepared by the merchants of New York. Mr Seward regretted that his colleague should have said nothing to bim on the subject. Now, the time has come when the merchants and ship Judge presented himself. He said it was with much

If he was determined to oppose our bill and advocate his own, why did he not tell us so? I pronounce this behavior the exireme of duplicity in every sense of the word. The Secretary of the Treasury has said that if Congress did not pass some explanatory law, he would put in force the existing law according to his own construction, which will be to seize every ship that comes here. Shall we tamely permit one Senator to prevent the passage of a bill which is to seize overy ship that comes here. Shall we not denounce that Senator, who thus went away without expressing his opinious on the matter to his associate—a Senator from this State! Mr Fish's bill is in all respects preposterous one. The ship-owners and merchanta preposterous one. The ship-owners and merchanta there took it up, and scarcely a clause in it met with their support. The Senator from Louisians, I should say, has written to me, saying that he regretted being obliged to oppose our bill. Mr. Fish says that there was a misunderstanding, but I say there was no misunderstanding at all. Our meaning was distinctly understanding to urge the passage of his own, who had he not the maniliness to stand up and say that he had a bill of his own, and therefore could not advocate ours! I hope that the resolutions, submitted to you, will be unanimously passed. [Applause.]

Mr Titistox said—I rise for the purpose of in-

not advocate ours? I hope that the resolutions, submitted to you, will be unanimously passed. [Applause.]

Mr Therstox said—I rise for the purpose of indersing every word that Mr Grinnell has said. I was a member of the Committee that visited Washington, and I returned believing that our bill would pass. The Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce was well satisfied withits provisions. It was a proper bill in every respect, and carefully protected the interests of the immigrants. It was a much more humans bill than that which we are now acting under. The law under which we have been acting since 18th has been construed under a certain basis at Washington. The merchants have obeyed the law, but we are now building three-decked ships unknown to our commerce, at the time when this law was enacted, and our worthy Surveyor of the Port insists that we shall place the passengers in the lower between decks, and that the cargo shall be stowed on top of them. [Laughter.] We ask that a law may be passed by which we can carry the passengers where they can have light and air. We are bound to do so, because the laws on the other size of the Atlantic are very stringent. If we had no law here, the passengers would be protected. At Washington they say there is a written law, and we must observe it. We desire to apport the law, but the manner in which we have been treated by a certain Senator (Mr. Fish) meets with our entire disapprobation. His hill was undoubtedly conceived in a right spirit, but such a law could rever be extried into execution. The law he has originated is totally impracticable. One feature in his bill is, that the owner of the ship is responsible for the death of a passenger. Why, what would you think of a law which would make the keepers of the Astor Honer responsible for the death of a guest, and for the support of his family! It would only excite your mith. In conclusion, Mr. Tileston said he hoped that the result of this meeting would be felt in Washington, and that the Senate and House of Representat

huilt up the commerce of the Adopted.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Monthers Livenoston induced all that Mr. Grinnell had given uiterance to, and said that he was in Wrshington with the Committee until the last day, and had no hesitation in raying that he believed that Mr. Fish had acted in a deceifful manner toward Mr. Grinnell and his associates.

The meeting then adjourned.

KANSAS SETTLEMENT MEETING.

At Hope Chapel, on Saturday evening, there was a meeting of friends of Freedom in Kansas, called by a circular issued from the office of the Kansas League and American Settlement Company, No. 110 Broadway, and signed by the officers of these affiliated associations. It seems to have been designed as proliminary to a public meeting of the friends of the movement, which it hoped to render more efficient than any meeting held, in the same behalf, hereto

The chair was occupied by Theodore Dwight, an officer of the Settlement Company, and also of the League. The Chairman made a statement of the plans and operations of these associations—the last named being a purely philanthropic one, and proposing to aid emigrants through reduced fares, &c., and looking to voluntary contributions for its funds, the other a joint-stock company, proposing shares of five dollars. He stated the primary object to be the founding of "Council City, the site of which already relected and surveyed, had been pronounced very eligible. Each share of the stock was intended to represent a town lot. Mr. Dwight proceeded to give some further facts, designed to show a considerable degree of success as already attendant upon the operations of these New-York associations, and rand from the correspondence of agents in Kansas, giving very flattering reports of progress, descriptions of the soil, climate, &c. He concluded by introducing J. Williamso, who had just returned from a trip of observation in Kansas, for his private inormation. Mr. Williamson made many interesting statements, confirming thore of the Chairman, and afforded answers to a variety of questions put by perous present.

The next speaker was Dr. J. E. Snodonass, the The chair was occupied by THEODORE DWIGHT

afforded answers to a variety of questions put by perors present.

The next speaker was Dr. J. E. Snongarss, the
Vice President of the Settlement Company. The
Chairman, in introducing him, said he was glad to
present a southern-born man—a native of Virginia,
and long a resident of Maryland—who had enjoyed
ample opportunities for studying the influence of
Slavery, and appreciating the spirit of Southern men;
and that he was glad to state that that gentleman had
consented to take a tour for the purpose of laying
their plans before the people—beginning in the border
slave States, whose non-slaveholding masses were
shown, by numerous calls for light from that quarter,
to be on the side of freedom in all new States.

Dr. Snongars said he had anxiously wished, ever
since his paper in Baltimore—The Satur day Vinitor—
had ceased to exist by mergement in The National
Era, to have some means of doing practical service
to freedom. He was inclined to think that his present
position would meet that wish, at least in a great
measure. With this feeling he had accorded. This

Era, to have some means of doing practical service to treedom. He was inclined to think that his present position would meet that wish, at least in a great measure. With this feeling he had accepted. This gentleman then proceeded to give some interesting facts in the history of his efforts in Delaware, Maryland. Virginia, and Kentucky—in each of which he had publicly advocated the Free-Soil principle, from which he argued that there was no resonable ground to fear any considerable opposition to freedom in Kansas from any portion of the South outside of Missouri—perhaps, always excepting fusey South Carolina. He also read from a private letter from a southern emigrant to Kansas, in proof of the anti Slavery wishes of his correspondents class in the Territory. His advices, he assured the meeting, furnished a much more favorable version of Gov. Reeder's policy than had been given in some northern papers. The Governor desired Kansas to be a free State, and was acting in good faith, as he had good reason to infer, and his acts should be accepted accordingly.

As regards the time of election for delegates to the Territorial Legislature, on which there was naturally no little anxiety, he was glad to state that his advices indicated that the election would not take place before May, at the earliest—perhaps not till a month or two later. This was important information for emigrants desiring to go out this spring, and he was glad to be able to give them a reasonable assurance tha promptited in their departure would secure a participation in the election, and in dictating the fundamental law and policy of their new home.

After appointing a Committee to consider the subject of a more general and efficient demonstration in behalf of "Kansas and Freedom," the meeting adjounced.

THE NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY.

The exemination of the Junior Classes in the New York Free Academy was concluded with an exhibition, on Friday evening, in the grand hall of the edi-Notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather, the hall was densely crowded, and many went away, being unable to gain admission. The ex

went away, being unable to gain admission. The exercises were opened with the performance, by Dodworth's Brass Band, of "Sul campo della gloria;"
after which, the Rev. Dr. Bunchand addressed the
Throne of Grace in a fervent prayer.
Upen the platform we observed Chancellor Ferris,
of the University: the Hon. Erastus Benedict; Dr.
Jones, and others of the Board of Education; Dr.
Webster, President of the Free Academy, and the
Professors of the Institution. The exercises, interspersed with music, were continued in the following
order:

Order:
Letin Ovation, Adventus Veris, Arthur McMullen; Ovation,
The Public Works of America, Samuel Maxwell, Jr.; Disserts

Letin Oration, Adventus Veris, Arthur McMalles; Oration, The Public Works of America, Sanuel Maxwell, Jr.; Disease-tion, Leat Arts, John Hower, Oration, Success the Criserion of Mexit. Wells T. Benning; Disearation, The Human Passions is libraristed in History, Everett P. Wheeler; Oration, Easthné a Reform and England's Fature, Carried, H. Fratt; Oration, The Geometry of Nature, J. Lyman Van Buren, Desertation, The Fengler's Art. Russell Stures, Jr.; Oration, Christianity Essential to True Liberty, Franalla S. Rising. It would be invidings to praise one more than another of the young men whose names appear on the above programme, as one and all were well received by the audience, and at intervals, during the delivery of their speeches, loudly applauded. The several orations and dissertations were firished productions, and would have done credit to older heads. The oratory and gesticulation of the verious speakers were good, and did credit to the Professor in that Department,